

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

From our Extra of Yesterday.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada!

Great Battles in the West!

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14—4 p. m.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Sierra Nevada has just arrived, bringing the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Richmond papers of Friday contain the following dispatches:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.—We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning, and after ten hours' hard fighting, drove him from every position except his extreme left, where he has succeeded in resisting. With this exception we occupy the field. We have captured 4000 prisoners, including two brigadiers; also 31 pieces of artillery. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy is much greater.

Vicksburg, Jan. 3.—A courier has arrived who states that the enemy [Federals] attempted to storm our lines this morning. After a severe conflict they were repulsed with a heavy loss. The loss of the enemy [in this engagement] is said to be 300 killed and wounded; our loss is 50.

Camp near Murfreesboro, Jan. 4.—To Gen. Halleck I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The river having risen, and the bridges across it between the left wing and the centre, being incomplete; I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. The rebels occupied that time until 4 o'clock this morning in their retreat. The announcement of their retreat was made known to me at 7.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night. To-day was occupied in distributing the ammunition, burying the dead and collecting the wounded from the field.

A pursuit has been commenced by the centre, two leading brigades having arrived at the west side of Stone river. This evening we shall occupy the town and push pursuit to-morrow. Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in the hospital at 5,500 and our dead at 1,000. ROSENKRANS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 4.—To Gen. Halleck. Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and the naval commanders were received at Helena on the 1st December. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Sherman was inland, 3 miles from Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada Appeal says that the "Yankees" have possession of Vicksburg.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—Murfreesboro advices represent the Federal victory as complete—the entire rebel army fleeing towards Tallahoma in the greatest disorder. Skirmishing commenced on the evening of the 29th; the rebels falling back, closely followed by our troops until the evening of the 30th. Next morning the enemy attacked us at daybreak, and ever since until the night of the 2nd the fight continued, with intermissions, when the enemy retreated. Breckinridge's division was cut to pieces. On Saturday our skirmishers destroyed a large number of the rebels along our batteries, which opened on them with great slaughter.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—From persons arriving from the battle-field, we learn that on Saturday night, during the storm, the rebels attacked our men in the rifle pits along the whole line. There was heavy fighting in the centre. We finally succeeded in driving the rebels across Stone river. The 7th Pennsylvania, 3d Ohio and 8th Indiana, first carried their defenses. On Sunday morning Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro. The town is considerably injured by shells.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Bragg's army has left without burying their dead; the Union army is now doing it. Search over the battle field reveals terrible slaughter in their ranks; it is double ours. Rosekrans' army is in splendid spirits, and eager to follow after the enemy. Most of the resident secessionists of this place and their families have fled. Notwithstanding the rain, our troops were engaged on Saturday and part of Sunday in throwing up intrenchments. We were gradually getting nearer the town, cannonading as we approached, until at last we were able to throw shells into the very heart of the place. At 11 o'clock on Sunday night Gen. Rosekrans and staff entered Murfreesboro.

New York, Jan. 6.—The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans the 29th of December, has arrived. Nothing important had transpired. It was understood that Gen. Banks had proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters.

It was reported that the French had gained some successes in Mexico, and had captured Puebla, where they were waiting reinforcements, and then to advance upon the Capital, distant ninety miles. 6,000 French troops had landed at Tampico.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—Over 600 prisoners, including 19 commissioned officers, arrived to-night. Unofficial reports say that cannonading was heard to-day 10 miles beyond Murfreesboro. Bragg may make a stand at Tallahoma.

Our whole loss will not exceed 10,000. The rebel loss is double ours. A number of the best buildings at Nashville have been taken for hospitals.

New York, Jan. 7.—Advices from Havana state that the French iron-clad frigate La Normandie, from Vera Cruz, had arrived, en route from Martinique. During her stay at Vera Cruz she lost 350 [?] of her crew by yellow fever.

THE LATEST.

CAIRO, January 7—3 P. M.—News is received from Vicksburg to the morning of the 1st instant. The rebels had concentrated all their forces from Granada and Jackson along the line of road to Vicksburg, amounting to 65,000 men. This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday (29th Dec.) and forced him to fall back to the first line. The rebel entrenchments and fortifications extend back from the city 5 miles. Sherman's force had fought their way to within 2 miles of the city when attacked by this superior force.

The fighting on Sunday (28th December) is represented to have been desperate in the extreme. The batteries and fortifications were taken and re-taken. Whole regiments and even brigades were fighting hand to hand over the guns and for possession of the defenses. The 4th Iowa, 13th Illinois, and 8th Missouri suffered severely. The first named regiment lost 600 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Hovey, with 1500 men, who had been sent out to execute a special order, had not been heard from. Fears were entertained of his safety.

Nothing was yet heard from the forces below, nor can we learn that the gunboats have taken any part in the action. From movements of the steamers from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburg, it is supposed that they are crossing with reinforcements (to the rebels). It is not improbable that Gen. Holmes was there, as the last heard of him was that he was marching in that direction.

There was fighting on Tuesday morning, 30th December, after Sherman had fallen back, but it was thought he could maintain his position until reinforced. He had not received reinforcements from Grant, as reported.

Gen. Joe Johnson is in command at Vicksburg. Gen. Germans is reported to be evacuating Helena, Ark., with the intention of occupying Napoleon, but it is very probable that his destination is Ficksburg.

Sherman's loss is estimated at from 4000 to 5000.

Grant's army is still at Holly Springs.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

CAFE RACE, Jan. 4.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, the 24th, and Queenstown the 25th, has arrived. The Journal of Commerce says the Government has issued orders that the Alabama be warned off from all British ports, and notice given that if any more British property be destroyed, the Government will at once take steps to destroy the Alabama. The Shipping Gazette denies this.

The London Times publishes a letter from Commander Maury. He is very bitter against Lincoln's Government, and repudiates the idea of retention, saying the South will be supplied with arms, and is as determined as ever. He asserts that the custom receipts at Charleston, in July, were greater than in the corresponding month for ten years.

SUMMARY OF EASTERN NEWS.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Yesterday's Louisville Journal says that the trestle work on the Nashville railroad, near Muldrough's Hill, was destroyed the day before by the rebel Morgan. 600 Federals opposed him, but after a short fight surrendered. If this be true, it will take thirty days to restore the railroad communication.

Passengers on the train from Louisville to Shepardsboro yesterday report hearing firing during the afternoon in the direction of Lebanon Junction. It was rumored that a portion of Morgan's forces were at Bardonia, and that they had destroyed a portion of the truck near Elizabethtown.

The rebels have been repulsed three times from Manfordsville, and everything there is safe.

The postmaster at Richmond, Ky., sends a report that Col. Carter, commanding a brigade, had captured Knoxville and destroyed four bridges and a large portion of the railroad between Knoxville and Dandridge. Gen. Rosekrans' forces have driven the rebels into Murfreesboro.

Later information from Holly Springs fully confirms the first reports of the destruction of a very large amount of property at that place by the rebels. The depots, machine shops, and all buildings containing commissary stores, two locomotives, 40 cars, \$100,000 worth of cotton and 10,000 army blankets were destroyed, and all the ordnance stores blown up. They paroled 800 prisoners, and left during the afternoon.

On the evening of the same day a detachment of rebels attacked Cold Water, and were repulsed with considerable loss. On Christmas the rebels took Ripley, that being on their line of retreat. It was expected McArthur's division would intercept them between Ripley and Salem.

CAIRO, December 30.—Jeff Davis and Gen. Johnson were at Jackson, Miss., on the 18th inst. There are now no rebel troops in Arkansas within 100 miles of Memphis. Gen. Holmes had moved his forces from Little Rock, his ultimate destination being Vicksburg.

New York, December 30.—A Norfolk letter contains the following: A British subject from Charleston brings intelligence that 19 negroes were hung in the street just before his departure, in consequence of discovering that they were collecting and secreting arms.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 31.—Both houses of the Legislature completed their organization to-day by the election of all their Emancipation candidates. The general opinion seems to be that Congress should lead off in the Emancipation movement, and there is no doubt that a prompt and liberal tender of compensation will greatly facilitate the Emancipation measure in the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, December 31.—The Governor's Message congratulates the Legislature and State upon the fact that at last the General Assembly was convened. On the subject of emancipation the Governor says that he has long been convinced that the material interests of Missouri would be advanced by the substitution of free for slave labor, and recommends a law by which the children of slaves, born after its passage, shall be free, but to remain under the care of the owners until arriving at a certain age. In discussing this question, the Governor says that the Legislature cannot constitutionally adopt any scheme by which the owners of slaves can be divided into classes, and slaves of one class be emancipated with compensation, without compensation is provided for the other class.

The Times has the following in regard to the fight at Dumfries: On Saturday Stuart crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford, 6 miles east of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and proceeded to Stafford Court House, and thence to Dumfries, where he arrived at 11 o'clock in the morning. Taking position on the hills commanding the town, he commenced throwing shells, and succeeded in demolishing several buildings lately occupied by Gen. Sigel. The place was occupied by three companies of cavalry and 400 infantry, with 4 pieces of artillery, under Col. Canby. The fight lasted 6 hours, when the rebels retreated. Our loss was 4 killed and 8 wounded. The rebels, as far as known, had ten killed and sixteen wounded and thirty prisoners. The rebels before leaving Dumfries had taken two of our cavalry, who were out foraging.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—We have not as yet any confirmation of the taking of Knoxville by the Federals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The steamer Spaulding, with dates from New Orleans to 24th December, has arrived. Among her passengers are Gen. Butler and staff.

Prior to leaving New Orleans Butler issued a farewell address to the citizens, which concluded as follows: "Months of experience and observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety of yourselves or of the Union."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following proclamation has been issued:

By the President of the United States, etc. WHEREAS, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit: That on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall henceforth and forever, be free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; and that the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid issue a proclamation designating the States and part of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen thereto by a majority of qualified voters such States shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State or the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy in time of actual rebellion against the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, 1863, and in accordance with my purpose to publish my proclamation after a period of one hundred days after the date of the first above mentioned order, designate the States and parts of States therein, the people whereof respectively are at this day in rebellion against the United States, to be the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (excepting the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and New Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, excepting 48 counties, designated as "Western Virginia," and the other counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation had not been issued.

And by virtue of the power and for purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within these designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforth shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the naval and military, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison the forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts, in said service.

Upon this, which is sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on the first day of January, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 87th year.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

By Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LOUISVILLE, January 1.—Rosekrans captured Murfreesboro on Tuesday morning and now occupies it. The rebels made a slight resistance and then retreated to Tallahoma. Gen. Rosekrans' last train of wagons were captured by the rebels under Col. Morgan.

BALTIMORE, January 1.—The American's Suffolk correspondent announces the arrival there of Corcoran's brigade. Gen. Corcoran takes the command there. Gen. Peck's command moves to another direction. Skirmishing occurs daily.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 1.—Considerable excitement was created in Norfolk to-day by a negro celebration. The contrabands collected together in procession at least 4000 strong, headed by a band of music, and paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags, and cheered loudly for the downfall of African slavery.

The following is the substance of intelligence from Murfreesboro, received at Nashville, Tenn.: The Federals encountered the rebels on the 30th ult, and after heavy skirmishing, the rebels were driven back. We captured one hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number of rebels. Our loss was 70 killed and wounded. At daybreak of the 31st the fight was renewed with great fury. Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Hardee, and after desperate fighting with heavy loss, McCook retreated two miles. He soon rallied, and was again driven back at night. One report says he was four miles on this side of the ground he occupied in the morning, and another report says the

fight lasted until ten o'clock in the morning, at which time we maintained our position. The Federal loss is heavy. Among the killed are Gens. Sill, Willich and Chaffee; Cols. Kell, Farmer and Jones; Lieut. Cols. Garasche and Jones.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1.—Gen. Rosekrans' army, numbering 45,000 effective men and 100 pieces of artillery, skirmishing all the way to the battle-field, the enemy resisting bitterly. The whole of Tuesday was spent by our forces reconnoitering. The enemy was found strongly posted on a bend of Stone river, on the west side, his flank resting on Murfreesboro. His centre, also, had the advantage of high ground, with a dense growth of cedar, masking completely their position, which gave them the advantage of a cross fire. During the night dispositions were made to attack the enemy in the morning. After dark the enemy were reported moving on McCook, obviously to attack our right. This corresponded with the wishes of Rosekrans, who instructed McCook to hold the enemy in check, while the left wing would be thrown into Murfreesboro behind the enemy.

At daybreak, on the 31st everything appeared working well. The battle opened on the right, and by 7 o'clock ominous sounds indicated that their fire was approaching our left. The fight raged furiously for some time, and the fire continued to approach on the right with alarming rapidity, extending to the centre, and it was clear that the right was doubling upon the left. The enemy had compelled us to make a complete change of front of that wing, and were pressing the centre. At this moment six batteries opened on the rebels, who began to give way, and were driven back a mile. Our whole line advanced, and the enemy again made formidable demonstrations upon our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on the right. Meanwhile orders had been issued to move our left on the enemy before he had time to execute them. The enemy again burst upon our centre, and it began to break. Rosekrans' division was thrown into the breach, and the enemy again retreated hastily into a dense thicket. Again they assailed our right, and again were driven back. By this time the number of stragglers was formidable, and the prospects were rather discouraging, but there was no panic. The commanding General visited every part of the field, and seemed confident of success.

Early in the day we were severely embarrassed by the enterprise of the rebel cavalry, who made serious dashes upon McCook's ammunition and subsistence train, capturing a number of wagons. Artillery ammunition was very scarce at one time, as it was announced that not a wagon load could be found. Our batteries were quiet on that account. This misfortune was caused by the capture of McCook's train. About 2 o'clock the battle had shifted from the right to the left. The enemy discovering the impossibility of succeeding in their main design, had suddenly massed his forces on the left, crossing the river or moving under cover of high bluffs from the right, and the fight raged unrelentingly for a length of time, when they were checked by our murderous fire, both of musketry and artillery.

The scene at this period was magnificently terrible. The whole battle was in full view; the enemy deploying right and left, bringing up their batteries in fine style—our own vomiting smoke and iron missiles upon them with awful fury, and our gallant fellows moving to the front with unflinching courage, or lying flat upon their faces to escape the rebel fire until the moment for action. Solid shot, shells and Minnie balls rattled around like hail. Rosekrans himself was incessantly exposed. His chief of staff, Lieut. Col. Garasche, had his head taken off by a round shot, and the blood spattered the General and some of the staff. Three orderlies were killed, and not ten feet from the General. Five or six horses in his staff and escort were struck. Between four and five o'clock the enemy were apparently exhausted by the rapid and incessant assault, and took up a position not assailable without abundant artillery, and the fire on both sides slackened and finally ceased at dark, the battle having raged eleven hours.

The loss of life on our side, considering the terrific nature of the firing, was comparatively limited in wounded. The casualty list, including captures, does not exceed perhaps 1500, not one fourth of whom were killed. This is attributed to the care taken to make our men lie down. The enemy's loss must have been more severe. Among our losses we have to mourn that of several of our finest officers.

When the battle closed, the enemy occupied the ground which was ours in the morning, and the advantage was therefore in their favor.

Rosekrans determined to renew the battle this morning, and opened furiously with our left at the dawn. The enemy, however, would not retire from our right, and the battle worked that way. At eleven o'clock matters were not very flattering on their side. At twelve, our artillery received new supplies of ammunition, and a terrible fire was opened. The enemy then began to give way. Gen. Thomas pressing on their centre and Crittenden on their left.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—The guerrillas, under John Morgan, crossed the Cumberland, out off Nashville at Coalburg, and appeared in front of Mumfordsville on the 27th of December, and were attacked by Col. Hobson of the 13th Kentucky. 9 rebels were killed and 10 captured. Morgan then crossed Green river and moved to Elizabethtown, destroying the bridge on Beaver creek, and also the trestle work at Moldams Hill. He moved thence for Rolling Fork. Col. Harlan of the 10th Kentucky overtook him at Saltwater Bridge of the Rolling Fork and attacked him, killing and wounding several of his force. The rebel Col. Duke was killed. Morgan fled precipitately before Harlan to Bardstown, and thence attempted to escape between Lebanon and Belleville. Col. Hopkins of the 13th Kentucky, commanding the Federals, led on and attacked him south of the Columbia road yesterday, killing and wounding several and capturing 60, together with their caissons, ammunition wagons and

provisions. Col. Holladay of the 6th Kentucky Infantry with Kentucky cavalry, pursued Morgan, who retreated in the direction of Columbia. Gen. Reynolds marched from Glasgow on Wednesday for Greensburg, and will probably intercept him.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The accounts that Gen. Rosekrans occupied Murfreesboro on Tuesday morning are not confirmed by this morning's despatches, but the following was received late this afternoon.

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.—Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers. Gen. Anderson's troops suffered terribly. Majors Rosengarten and Wood were killed and Generals Roseau, Stanley and Palmer wounded.

A despatch dated 2 p. m., says; Gen. Thomas has just broken the rebel centre, driving the enemy a mile. We are advancing our whole line, Gen. Rosekrans personally superintending the movement. One shot killed two of his staff. The officers of Nagley's artillery are still mowing the rebels in the centre. Crittenden's left wing has taken the entrenchments at Murfreesboro. The rebel Generals Cheatham and Rains are killed.

MEMPHIS, January 1.—Despatches from Gen. Sherman on the battle-field of Vicksburg were received at Helena, Ark., on Saturday the 27th. Sherman debarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo, ten miles above the mouth, and forming in line of battle he advanced towards Vicksburg. After passing a point within reach of the fire of the gunboats he encountered the enemy in force. A terrific conflict of five hours ensued. The enemy were driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works and one hill by shells.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms with the two bayous intervening. During the night pontoons were constructed notwithstanding a terrific fire from the enemy, under cover of the undergrowth. At daylight on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by Sherman's whole force. At sunrise the whole line was engaged. At ten o'clock their works on the right were carried by storm. This is the latest news received from Vicksburg. The place is ours by this time.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—A despatch from Grant says that Gen. Sullivan routed the rebel force who attacked Holly Springs. He beat them badly, capturing 6 pieces of artillery and a large number of horses and prisoners.

CAIRO, January 4.—Up to Monday morning Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works, and was firing on the last line. Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport railroad, which was accomplished. 9,000 troops were sent to Sherman from Grant's army.

The following is a brief review of the movements of Gen. Rosekrans' army, which is necessary to a proper understanding of affairs in the vicinity of Murfreesboro. On Friday morning, the 26th December, our entire force was in motion from Nashville, sweeping down on the Wilson, Nolinsville and Murfreesboro turnpikes. During the day Col. Canby's brigade of McCook's corps had some very skirmishing, and one gun and caisson were captured from a Georgia battery, and the enemy were driven back at all points. Gen. Thomas's corps moved down the Franklin and Wilson turnpikes and intermediate points, Gen. McCook's corps down the Nolinsville turnpike, and Gen. Crittenden's down the Murfreesboro turnpike. At dark we occupied Nolinsville. On Saturday Gen. McCook was directed to press Hardee's second division at Truine, and the whole corps moved forward. Hardee fell back rapidly before McCook's eager advance, and Crittenden on the left drove the rebels all day, carrying the bridge on the Jefferson and Murfreesboro turnpike in gallant style. At nightfall the two armies faced each other on opposite sides of Stewart's creek, 20 miles from Nashville. Nothing was done on Sunday. General Rosekrans declined to attack on that day. On Monday morning, at daylight, the army was in motion, and a battle was expected, but with the exception of a duel between Parson's 4th U. S. Artillery and a rebel battery, nothing was done. To the right of the Murfreesboro turnpike there was no engagement. This was the only opposition made to our crossing the creek. At one o'clock we were within six miles of Murfreesboro on the direct turnpike, and at five o'clock Gen. Crittenden reported the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Stone river, and he was ordered to form in line of battle, with two divisions in front and reserve. Gen. McCook also reported his command seven miles from Murfreesboro, with the enemy in line of battle on Stone river. From Murfreesboro to the Franklin turnpike, a similar disposition of the forces was ordered in Crittenden's line. This will enable all to understand the position of Rosekrans' army.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—The battle of Stone river is not yet decided. It has been continued for three days, with intermissions. Yesterday and to-day, after the battle of Wednesday, the enemy persisted in moving upon our right, to cut us off from Nashville; but finding that wing too strong, on Thursday morning they suddenly rushed upon the centre, but were bitterly repulsed by the left of the corps commanded by Thomas and the right of Crittenden's corps. Later in the day they fiercely assailed the right and centre again, but were repulsed. Both sides spent the remainder of the day in sharp skirmishing and maneuvering for positions. During the night the enemy appeared to be concentrating again upon the right. Their commands were distinctly heard in our camp; but suspecting a ruse, Rosekrans threw Bontley's brigade of Van Cleve's division across the river on our left, with supports where they rested. About ten this morning the enemy made another centre attack, but were handsomely repulsed. Between 8 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, a tremendous mass of the enemy suddenly were precipitated upon Bontley's brigade, and drove it, after a gal-

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!
Holloway's Ointment.
A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.
Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and
such like painful diseases may be presently relieved,
and ultimately cured, by the proper and diligent use
of this ointment, and healing plaster.

should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of Pills: are many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.

These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed twice a day on the sides of the chest, and between the shoulders, where the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with so much certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

A Man who refused to have his Leg off.
From the Kilrush Advertiser, June 2nd, 1866.
 BENJAMIN COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilrush, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilrush, he purchased at Ennis, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, became by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or skin

Gout and Rheumatism.—The blood, which is sent through each vessel, the pulse giving motion, which irritates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, and painful condition, which is characteristic of gouty diseases. The philosophy of the cure is in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is happily purified by the use of the Pills. The Centrifugal Force eradicates the impurities from the system through the pores, acts in union with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

Dropsy, Swollen Legs or Ankles.—The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arise from some obstruction to the free action of the system, and the blood is impure. The

the on the infamed state of some constitutions, and the
ollowing's remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be
suggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorb-
ent vessels, the secretions, with the movements of the
power invertebrate, can long resist. They regulate
the proper flow of blood to every organ, and purify
likewise—they filter out everything that is mis-
chievous to the secretions, with the movements of every func-
tion, yet potent as they are for good, they are power-
less for evil. They do not contain mercury or any
poisonous substances. They act safely and certainly.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Old Ulcers.

This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail
in the treatment of any wound, any sore, or any ulcer—
it can be proved by the following facts:—Many
persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as
incurable, and yet by perseverance they have been
made cured, and they are the only they were born
to be in comparison with Ointment. For phlegm,
scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally
efficacious.

**How the Ointment and Pills should be used in the
following cases:**

Bad Legs	Chilteco's Gout	Fistulas	Bore-heads
Bad Breasts	Chilteco's Gout	Gonorrhea	Skin-diseases
Chilteco's Gout	Chilteco's Gout	Gonorrhea	Bore-heads
Chilteco's Gout	Chilteco's Gout	Gonorrhea	Bore-heads

Wounds and Ulcers	Strained and Rheumatic Joints	Phlegm and Cough	Rheuma- tism	Sciatic Pain	Stomach Ailments
Sciatic Pain	Elephantiasis				

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in very disorder are affixed to each Pot.

CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS.
Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

Diunnesford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE
years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical
Profession, and universally accepted by the Public,
as the

BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-
ache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions,
more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,
 It forms an agreeable & refreshing Draught, in which
 the aperient qualities are much increased. During
 the hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use
 of this simple and elegant remedy has been found
 highly beneficial.
 Manufactured with the utmost attention to
 strength and purity by
DINNEFORD & CO.,
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 And sold by all respectable Chemists in the
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**CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA,
CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-
TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
COUGH, &c.**

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